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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Ethiopia

Delegation To Chair UN Decolonization Committee

EA2401192290 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Ethiopia has been re-elected for the fifth time as the chairman of the UN Decolonization Committee. Its continuous re-election to the chairmanship of the Decolonization Committee, and long-standing struggle in decolonization earns high consideration in the UN. [passage omitted]

Comrade Tadese Tesfaye, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and permanent representative to the United Nations, said that though colonialism is in its final stage as a result of the people's struggle with the cooperation of the international community, the struggle must continue until the remaining colonized people achieve their independence, according to the UN program. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Foreign Minister Receives PRC Delegation

EA2401124890 Nairobi KNA in English 1722 GMT
23 Jan 90

[Text] Nairobi, 23 Jan (KNA)—minister for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation Dr Robert Ouko today told the visiting Chinese delegation that the Moi International Sports Complex at Kasarani which was constructed with Chinese assistance had greatly boosted the morale of the Kenyan athletes.

Dr Ouko spoke when he met the visitors in his office today. [passage indistinct]

The leader of the delegation Mr Luo Gan, secretary-general of the State Council, said that China and Kenya would sign an agreement for medicines and medical instruments to benefit Kenya by shs. [shillings] 10 million. He said that his country would also improve the Eldoret Hospital. Mr Luo Gan hailed the economic and technical co-operation between Kenya and China, saying the good relations had been enhanced by President Moi's two visits to China.

Moi Meets Visiting Official

EA2401211390 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Excerpt] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi, today at State House Nairobi, held discussions with the secretary general of the State Council of China, Mr Luo Gan.

Mr Luo is leading a delegation to witness tomorrow's official opening of the gymnasium at Kasarani by President Moi. The Gymnasium has been built with Chinese assistance.

President Moi hailed the relations between the two countries, adding that the bonds of friendship ought to be strengthened for the mutual benefit of the two peoples.

He noted that the Chinese participation in Kenya's development, especially in the construction of the Moi Kasarani Sports Center and the construction of roads, colleges and health centers, had greatly boosted the relations between the two countries. President Moi thanked the Chinese Government for its participation in Kenya's development efforts. He especially singled out the Moi Kasarani Sports Center as one of the biggest in this region.

Mr Luo, who is visiting Kenya for the first time, said he had been impressed by Kenya's level of development under the able leadership of President Moi. He said that President Moi was well-known for his peace efforts in Africa and his practical commitment in uplifting the living standards of his people.

Mr Luo, who also brought a special message from the Chinese president, announced a gift of medicine and medical equipment worth 10 million shillings from China to Kenya.

He also announced China's plan to assist in the expansion and modernization of the Eldoret District Hospital. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Opposition Groups Reach Accord in Rome

AU2301142290 Rome ANSA in English 1008 GMT
23 Jan 90

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, January 23—Key Somali opposition groups meeting in Rome have formed a coordinating committee to prepare a conference on the civil strife in the eastern African nation, according to a communique released Monday.

The communique, signed by Omar Mohallin [name as received] of the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), said that a number of groups opposed to the rule of Mohamed Siad Barre, Somalia's leader since a bloodless coup in 1969, had met in the Italian capital and "decided to set up a coordinating committee responsible for preparing, in the shortest time possible, a national opposition conference."

The initiative, the note went on, is of great political significance in the light of "the extremely serious crisis of collapse which now threatens the unity and survival of the Somali nation."

The agreement was reached by "all the major political and military organisations currently operating in central and southern regions of the country," and messages of support have come from many Somali communities abroad, the note said. Word on the stance of the National

Somali Movement (NSM), the biggest armed rebel group in the north of the country, is expected in the near future.

Rebels Denounce Samantar Appointment

EA2401213090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Dear listeners: The Vampire of Mogadishu, Mohamed Siad Barre, has reappointed Mohamed Ali Samantar, his former prime minister, to form a Cabinet headed by him. Listeners this is not only a great bluff but the joke of the year.

Was the cabinet of Prime Minister Ali Samantar not dissolved by the Vampire on the 9th of this month after being accused of being corrupt and guilty of other vices?

Siad Barre was driven by desperation to reappoint Mohammad Ali Samantar after making futile attempts to make other political personalities accept the post of premier. He is trying to deceive the world into believing that he is a committed nationalist who is fighting against those whose sole aim is to dismember the nation into small tribally ruled fragments.

We would like the world to know, and know very well, that it is he and no one else who has plunged the country into the deep crisis it finds itself in today.

Neither Mohamed Samantar nor anyone else will bring changes in Somalia. Siad Barre and his clique must go now and pave the way for democratic changes in the country.

Mohamed Ali Samantar and the Cabinet he will name will not bring any solution to the country's current dilemma.

Tanzania

Radio Condemns Israeli-South African Military Ties

EA2401190090 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1710 GMT 23 Jan 90

[Text] Who will be surprised to hear that the Israelis and the South African Boers are collaborating in a bid to destroy the Africans? What the Israelis are doing against the Palestinians in Gaza and the West Bank is identical to what the Boers are doing in southern Africa. These two are a man and his uncle, and their connivance is evidence of their struggle in trying to avert a revolution in the Arab territories occupied forcibly by Israel, and in South Africa, where the minority whites regard themselves as superior to other people.

There are reports that the Boer and his uncle, the Israeli, are conspiring to destroy the Africans by manufacturing numerous military armaments. No doubt you have heard that the Israeli is aiding the Boer in the manufacture of an aircraft carrier, and that in unison they are researching into the production of a bomb that will only

kill Africans, leaving the whites unscathed, even when it is hurled at a crowd of both races. It is also alleged that they are in the process of making a long-range nuclear missile aimed at protecting the apartheid structure, which is approaching its demise. This is similar to the efforts of drowning a person who even clings to a blade of grass in the hope of saving his life. A blade of grass is unable to withstand the weight of a drowning person.

Neither the Israelis nor the Boers will manage to stop the Palestinian revolution and that of the nationalists of South Africa, even if they manufacture battleships, bombs, and the most advanced missiles.

The persistent massacres perpetrated by the Israelis in the Arab territories and the continued killings by the Boers in South Africa and southern Africa in general are the very factors that escalate the liberation struggle. The blood of the oppressed which continues to be spilled is similar to pouring petrol over a fiercely burning fire.

This is similar to Hitler of Germany and his Nazi regime, who took the world by storm, and used force to rule it. Furthermore, the Jews fully understand Hitler as a result of his savagery over them. They abhor the mention of his name, but he is unforgettable. Where is he now?

What the Jews and the Boers are doing is similar to what was done by Hitler. But they do have an end, as did Hitler's deeds. Everything has an end.

In South Africa itself, some whites are now turning against the apartheid regime, as they are fed up with the apartheid system, and they want to see reforms that will usher in justice and equality for all, regardless of the color of their skin. This is for what the nationalists of South Africa are fighting.

The whites who have turned against the regime have resolutely refused to enlist with the Boer Army, which would enable them to work on the naval vessels and military aircraft, bombs and missiles, even when such armaments only eliminated Africans, as desired by the Boer regime. They are even prepared to go to prison rather than work for the Boer Army. No doubt such whites will be an inspiration to other whites in the elimination of the apartheid system, and will effect justice and equality for all the people of South Africa.

Some of the structures of the apartheid system, which are like the colonial administration in countries bordering on South Africa, have already been dismantled. The Boer bandits and other puppets will also fail. One day the majority in South Africa will triumph in effecting reforms in that country for the benefit of all South African citizens, regardless of their color, and that is not far away.

ANC Officials, Sisulu Arrive in Country

*MB2401075790 Gaborone Domestic Service
in English 1610 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] The recently freed ANC [African National Congress] leaders, led by Walter Sisulu, arrived in Tanzania today to an emotional welcome from hundreds of their exiled comrades. The ANC veterans embraced President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and former President Julius Nyerere, when they arrived at Dodoma.

Mr Nyerere told them independence remained a privilege for Africa until South Africa is free, and until apartheid is destroyed. The group will hold talks with Mr Nyerere and President Mwinyi, and visit ANC farming and educational settlements, as well as ANC military training camps. From Tanzania the group leaves for Europe.

President Mwinyi Pledges Support for ANC

*EA2401125490 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1700 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] Dodoma—President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has assured African National Congress [ANC] leaders that Tanzania will continue to support the liberation struggle against apartheid in her role as a member of the southern African Frontline States, and as a member of the international community. Speaking to the leaders at the Dodoma State Lodge today, the president said the reforms announced by President Frederick de Klerk, allowing the nationalists to mix freely with the whites in various areas, must not hoodwink the international community, thus giving leeway to the regime to consolidate its policy of racial discrimination.

The ANC leaders told President Mwinyi that their protracted struggle against apartheid and their long prison terms were evidence that the Boers would not abandon their policy without an armed struggle.

The talks between President Mwinyi and the ANC leaders were also attended by the prime minister and first vice president, Comrade Joseph Warioba, and the foreign minister, Comrade Benjamin Mkapa.

Uganda

Prime Minister Meets With Palestine Envoy

*EA2401121890 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has hailed Palestinians for their victory which culminated into the formation of the recognized state of Palestine. The prime minister, who was receiving at his office in Kampala the ambassador of the state of Palestine in Uganda, Mr Zayd 'Abu-al-Ula [spelling of name as received], attributed the Palestinian victory to the continued commitment and determination of their struggle as compared to the NRM [National Resistance Movement]. The ambassador and Dr Kisekka discussed matters related to the situation of the new Palestine state and its political achievements through armed struggle.

Ambassador Zayd 'Abu-al-Ula informed the prime minister that most countries of the world, including those from western Europe, had started developing a positive attitude towards the Palestinian cause, and Palestine had received some assistance from EEC.

The function was also attended by the acting permanent secretary in the prime minister's office, Mr Sendawula.

Police Seal Carletonville To Prevent March

*MB2401104590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1032 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 24 SAPA—The Carletonville township of Khutsong in the western Transvaal was sealed off on Wednesday [24 January] by police and members of the press and non-residents were barred from entering.

A tent was pitched about 500m from the township where a roadblock was manned by security police, uniformed members of the South African Police, as well as municipal police including some women.

Hundreds of people, especially youths on foot, were turned back at the roadblock.

Residents of the township had planned a protest march for Wednesday to highlight alleged police brutality and the "mysterious" recent death of a teenager.

Police Kill 2 in Unrest

*MB2401163590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1442 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA—"SA [South African] Police public relations div, PTA [Pretoria].

"Interim unrest report.

"This office has decided to issue an interim unrest report regarding incidents which occurred at Khutsong (Oberholzer) today.

"At about 09:00 on 1990-01-24 a crowd of about 5,000 people gathered at the Khutsong stadium. At about 10:30 they left the stadium and started gathering in the streets.

"Shortly before midday, a police patrol came across a group of unruly people. When they were warned to disperse, they started stoning the police. Tearsmoke and birdshot were used to disperse the mob. It is unknown if anybody was injured. Damage was caused to police vehicles.

"Shortly after this incident, another police vehicle was stoned. The back window was shattered. The members used shotgun fire (mainly birdshot) to disperse the stone-throwers and 2 men were fatally wounded. Two other men were wounded. A second police vehicle was also damaged by stones.

"About two hours later, a police patrol came across a mob who were attacking a policeman's house with stones. The mob was dispersed with tearsmoke. Another police patrol in the vicinity of the house were stoned by a mob of riotous youths. Shots were fired into the air in order to disperse them. One black man was reported to have been injured.

"One man and 12 youths were arrested on charges which include malicious injury to property, possession of a petrol-bomb and public violence.

"Police are still patrolling the area."

Violence Threatening Negotiated Settlement

*MB2301054290 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Political violence in the streets of Cape Town. A demonstration billed as peaceful protest that got out of hand at Jan Smuts Airport. Threats to invade cricket pitches. These and other incidents are jarring to the prospects that have been so favorable of late for negotiated and peaceful settlement of fundamental disputes in South Africa.

Clearly, there are those in South Africa who simply do not want a negotiated and peaceful settlement. They still cling to the failed and totally unviable strategy of violence as a means of making South Africa ungovernable and seizing political power. This week's mob rampage through the streets of Cape Town was reminiscent of the period of violence that began in September 1984: the abuse of children by using them as cannon-fodder; intimidation of the innocent; and barbarous vandalism. Similarly, calls for cricket coaching schemes to be banned from black residential areas follows the pattern of deliberately depriving black children of outstanding opportunities because of selfish political reasons—as was the case with the now discredited advocates of the slogan Liberation before Education.

The events of the past week are also a symptom of deep political divisions in radical circles. There is no doubt that the African National Congress [ANC], although riven in exile by ideological differences, has nevertheless been forced by developments inside South Africa and the wider world to move away from the strategy of violence toward an acceptance of a negotiated and peaceful settlement. There are clearly circles inside South Africa which proclaim support for the ANC, but which are, however, concerned that the ANC is moving toward what they perceive to be too moderate and accommodating a stance on negotiations. Such radical circles, like the extreme militarists in the exiled ANC, are interested only in negotiations that have a single item on the agenda: an instant handing over of political powers.

It is against this background that the provocative political action of the past week, including that of the street mob in Cape Town, must be seen as part of the power struggle now emerging in South Africa for black political support. Intimidation and violence are being used to help build power bases. In addition to the power struggle between genuine supporters inside South Africa of the African National Congress and those radicals whose professed support for the ANC is open to question, there is also the fundamental political fight that is going on

between the ANC, on the one hand, and the Pan-Africanist and Black Consciousness elements, on the other, which are totally opposed to what they regard as the moderate philosophy of the ANC.

It is inevitable that this power struggle will erupt from time to time in ugly incidents of violence, as happened this week. For reasonable and thinking South Africans, the response should not be in terms of a backlash reaction. They should not allow the healthy momentum of reform that has been built up to be derailed by such incidents. The only answer for South Africa is to continue on the solid foundations that have already been laid and to get on with the job of building a better future.

Commentary Denies Angolan Combat Involvement

*MB2401183390 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1550 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The allegation that South African soldiers have been flown from Walvis Bay to Angola to fight alongside UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] against the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government forces in southeastern Angola is patently ridiculous.

Claims of this nature contained in reports from the Portuguese LUSA news agency, quoting sources in Luanda, have a far more obvious intent. In the first place, it would seem that UNITA is getting the better of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces in the renewed fighting in southeastern Angola. What better way to account for this than for Angola to accuse South Africa of again supporting UNITA, especially since this would constitute a violation by South Africa of the tripartite agreement between South Africa, Angola, and Cuba signed in New York in December 1988.

It is in terms of this agreement that Cuban troops are to be withdrawn from Angola in exchange for Namibian independence. South Africa has rightly received worldwide acclaim for its scrupulous adherence to this agreement and the way in which it has handled the Namibian independence process. It would hardly nullify all this by sending troops to aid UNITA in violation of its agreement with Angola and Cuba.

From a logistics point of view, the allegation is also ridiculous. It claimed that 2,300 South African soldiers have been flown from Walvis Bay and deployed north of Mavinga near the Lomba River. Mavinga is 1,000 km from Walvis Bay. This would entail a major operation which could be easily verified.

Another possible reason for the charge against South Africa is to bring the whole question of Walvis Bay again into dispute.

'No Chance' Blacks Will Accept De Klerk's Plans

*MB2501092090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0916 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 25 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk intended leaving a disproportionately large slice of political power in the hands of white people, so his plans had no chance of being accepted by any black leader or party, said Dr Zach de Beer, co-leader of the Democratic Party [DP].

Addressing DP donors in Cape Town on Wednesday [24 January] night, Dr de Beer said the most important thing Mr de Klerk had done was to loosen the grip of the "securocrats" and to permit a fairly normal political process to get under way among all people.

There was, though, no evidence to believe Mr de Klerk would bring democracy to the country, nor prosperity, security, peace, justice, the end of race discrimination or an equal franchise.

"Mr de Klerk has at all relevant times insisted that South Africa must continue to be divided into groups and (that people) exercise their political rights as members of those groups."

"It seems to me transparently clear that this is a device, like the tricameral parliament, to give white people a disproportionately large political power.

"In turn, this stands no chance of acceptance by any black leader or party of any significance and, therefore, is a recipe for ongoing conflict," Dr de Beer said.

Taiwan Parliamentary Official Begins Visit

*MB2401164290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 24, SAPA—The speaker of the parliament of the Republic of China, Dr Liu Kou-Tsai, and his wife, have arrived in South Africa on a short visit, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

Dr Liu, who is in the country at the invitation of the speaker of the South African Parliament, Louis le Grange, said he was visiting South Africa to further strengthen the good relations between the two countries.

Suzman Notes NP 'Erosion of Rule of Law'

*MB2401105090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1002 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 24 SAPA—Mrs Helen Suzman, who kept up a fairly consistent practice of visiting political prisoners while she was an MP, intends to continue prison visits if permitted.

Speaking at the UCT [University of Cape Town] summer school on Tuesday night where she is giving a series of lectures, Mrs Suzman said many of the breaches

of human rights found in South Africa today could be traced back long before the government took power in 1948.

"But there is no doubt that from the time that the Nationalist government assumed power an entirely new era commenced as statute after statute was enacted which adversely affected, and in some cases destroyed, those basic human rights that did exist.

"The infringements of human rights in South Africa were accompanied by an ever-increasing erosion of the rule of law."

According to Mrs Suzman, the passing of the 90-day detention law in 1963 "spelt the beginning of the end of habeas corpus in South Africa and the start of the journey down the slippery slope to totalitarian rule."

The cries of the sixties and the seventies culminated in the declaration of the state of emergency in 1984, with regulations which "totally abrogate the rule of law, which deny the most elementary civil rights to South Africans and which have stifled the press."

She admitted, however, that present conditions were vastly improved and gave credit to the prisons service and the present minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Angola

Herman Cohen Arrives in Luanda 24 Jan for Talks

MB2501064590 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in Luanda last night on a 24-hour visit to our country.

Just after his arrival at Luanda's 4 February airport, Herman Cohen told the media he came to this country to discuss issues connected with the ongoing peace process.

It should be noted that the U.S. official had previously paid a 3-day visit to South Africa during which he met with President Frederik de Klerk and other South African officials with whom he discussed issues related to the normalization of that country's political situation.

Herman Cohen was welcomed at Luanda airport by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jose Guerreiro Alves Primo.

Envoy Criticizes Statements

MB2401194490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1826 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Harare, Jan 24, SAPA—Angola on Wednesday [24 January] accused the United States of continuously interfering in Angola's affairs and attempting to influence international opinion on how the conflict there should be resolved.

ZIANA, Zimbabwe's national news agency, quotes Angolan Charge d'Affaires Jose Augusto Prata in Harare as saying U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen's statement during his current visit to Africa had added "nothing new to the situation."

Mr Cohen is currently visiting southern Africa, including South Africa, and Mr Prata quoted him as saying recently that, because of UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] offensive, the Angolan Government would "rethink their strategy and find a way back to the negotiating table without preconditions."

"We would like to inform you that the Embassy of Angola in Zimbabwe, speaking on behalf of a sovereign state among nations, considers that, in the opinion of the Angolan state, the United States of America insists on interfering in its internal affairs and on attempting, by all means possible, to influence international public opinion on the ways, means and modalities of achieving successfully our policy of national reconciliation," said Mr Prata.

The Angolan diplomat also quoted Mr Cohen as saying that, if the U.S. was to stop supporting UNITA, there would be no guarantee for peace in Angola.

"In reality," retorted Mr Prata, "the conflict in Angola only persists because ever since 1974 the United States, its successive governments, have always interfered in Angola's internal affairs, against the will of a people who won the fight to choose their own destiny," he said.

He added that Angolans thought it was important for the U.S. to maintain "an active neutrality" in the conflict. This would allow Angolans the opportunity to resolve the conflict themselves.

He said UNITA members were Angolans and as such were needed to join in the rebuilding of the country.

"UNITA elements are, before anything else, Angolans and we need all Angolans to reconstruct our homeland, which has been devastated over so many years, firstly by fratricidal wars of occupation, then by a war of aggression and now ironically by external interference," Mr Prata said.

Mr Cohen on Wednesday left South Africa, where he has spent several days, for Angola.

Nujoma Offers To Mediate To Resolve Conflict

MB2501065490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1935 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] Windhoek, 24 Jan (From ANGOP's correspondent)—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek on Tuesday [23 January] that he is willing to mediate between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to help resolve the Angolan conflict.

The SWAPO leader said this when he returned to Windhoek from the Frontline Summit held in Lusaka 22-23 January. Sam Nujoma said "Namibia will be independent before April and must (?be ready) to mediate between the Angolan Government and UNITA".

President Nujoma also stressed the need for Angola and Namibia to build excellent bilateral relations in every sphere for the sake of development. To this end, Sam Nujoma disclosed that an Angolan team will soon visit Namibia to discuss the supply of water from the Calueque hydroelectric dam to drought-affected areas in northern Namibia.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma noted UNITA's illegal movements across the Angolan-Namibian border and said this issue will be examined by the Angolan-Cuban-South African joint security subcommission, which holds regular meetings to discuss irregularities in the implementation of the New York Accord on south-western Africa.

Namibian Border Subcommittee 24 Jan Meeting Noted*MB2501080290 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] The Angolan-Namibian border security subcommittee scheduled a working meeting for Windhoek, the Namibian capital, today to analyze complaints about violations of the common border by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] armed bandits, in contravention of the New York Accords.

The meeting's agenda includes discussions about the latest developments in northern Namibia in light of border violations by the UNITA armed bandits, resulting in clashes threatening the security of defenseless people.

UNTAG [UN Assistance Transition Group] has been forced to intensify patrols along the border area over the last few days in a bid to prevent [words indistinct] carried out by UNITA elements [words indistinct] armed bandits.

The Angolan-Namibian border security subcommittee includes Angolan, South African, and UNTAG military experts within the framework [words indistinct] of verifying and implementing the New York Accords.

UNITA Urges U.S. Not To Receive Dos Santos*MB2501083790 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0510 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Commentary: "Eduardo dos Santos Is Persona Non Grata in the United States"]

[Text] Eduardo dos Santos has canceled his trip to the United States. This does not surprise anyone because the U.S. Government does not want to receive the representative of tyranny, oligarchy, and dictatorship in Angola.

How would it be possible for the Luanda regime's chief—who does not want to sign a cease-fire agreement and rejects a multiparty system, free elections and individual freedoms—to walk on U.S. soil to speak to the UN Narcotics Commission?

Moreover, how can he do it if we all know that he is an accomplice and perhaps even a partner of notorious foreigners peddling drugs in Angola and Florida? How would it be possible for Mr Eduardo dos Santos to talk to the U.S. free media and university students, when everyone is quite aware that Eduardo dos Santos' political farce does not include any specific charter on peace, national reconciliation, dialogue, tolerance and brotherliness among Angolans?

Angola's ecclesiastic authorities issued an historic pastoral letter on 11 November 1989. They made it known they were men of good faith and peace in Angola. They called on the presidents of the two warring organizations

in Angola to accept an immediate cease-fire, negotiations among Angolans, and multiparty democracy. In the process, they marked their presence in the history of mankind as men of courage and goodwill.

Angolan patriots of any political description are proud of this important call to the hearts and minds of the Angolan nation.

However, let us return to the case of Eduardo dos Santos' hypothetical trip to the United States. Several U.S. figures supported Eduardo dos Santos' visit. Most notable among them was Washington Mayor Marion Barry, who was caught in the act of selling and [word indistinct] drugs.

How arrogant this gentleman was in the federal capital and how, sadly, he sent U.S. blacks into a state of confusion. Other U.S. blacks are more prudent because, in the end, the truth is on the other side. [two preceding sentences as heard]

U.S. Government and people, upholders of democracy in the world: do not accept to receive Eduardo dos Santos in the United States. That would only encourage Eduardo dos Santos to commit more crimes and continue his military offensives—which he personally supervises at present—genocide and tribalism in Angola.

Democracy must win in Angola!

Down with tyranny!

Long live democracy!

UNITA Communique Reports 'Fierce Clashes'*LD2501013690 Lisbon Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0100 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] In a communique issued in Lisbon, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] says that fierce clashes have been going on in southeast Angola for the last 48 hours between UNITA and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces. Tony Fernandes, chairman of UNITA's Foreign Affairs Commission, added that the scheduled dates for Jonas Savimbi's visit to Portugal remain unchanged.

Meanwhile, another UNITA representative, Colonel Alcides Sakala, has denied reports published in Lisbon to the effect that the MPLA's military offensive had ended. A communique released by this UNITA representative in Lisbon says that the Angolan Government forces remain engaged in a desperate military offensive, involving many tanks and armored vehicles, against the UNITA forces between Kuito Kuanavale and Mavinga.

The communique accuses the MPLA hardliners of attempting to sabotage the peace process in southern Africa envisaging the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola.

Killing of Cubans Termed 'Provocation'

*MB2501122990 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] The U.S.-backed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gang has murdered four Cuban soldiers 20 km from Lobito harbor [words indistinct] the Angolan and Cuban defense ministries have described this incident as a provocation and a real act of sabotage to the New York Accords.

Comoros

Various Groups Announce Presidential Candidates

Democratic Front Announcement

*EA2301141690 Moroni Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 22 Jan 90*

[Text] The Democratic Front announces its candidate for the presidential elections: He is Mustapha Said Cheikh.

An independent candidate for the same elections, (Said Ibrahim Ben Said), who comes from Ouani, Anjouan, is now in Moroni to contact the people of the island.

Chuma Leader Announces Candidacy

*EA2401163690 Moroni Domestic Service in French
1700 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Mr Said Ali Kemal, leader of the Chuma [Islands' Friendship and Unity Party] movement, is officially a candidate for the 18th February 1990 presidential elections. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

President Chissano Views Peace Talks, Constitution

*MB2401121790 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1100 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] On his return from the Lusaka Frontline Summit, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano granted an interview to a number of journalists who had accompanied him to Zambia.

The (?theme was) the Mozambican peace process. During the interview, Radio Mozambique correspondent Machado da Graca asked President Joaquim Chissano to comment on the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] head's claims that direct talks are scheduled to begin in Nairobi on 5 February.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] I know nothing about that. What I know is that we, the People's Republic of Mozambique, have replied to the mediators' proposal on the need for direct talks. As you know, Presidents arap Moi and Mugabe are the mediators. In that reply, we

(?asked) about the so-called Renamo's stand concerning the mediators' ideas. I have not yet received any reply from the mediators.

We wanted to establish the framework within which [words indistinct] at least to know whether the so-called Renamo would in fact agree to talk with the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. That reply has not materialized.

What we have learned from press reports is that Dhlakama, in an interview with a U.S. journalist, said he was not willing to talk with the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, particularly on the basis of [words indistinct] (?would) not even accept the principles the mediators themselves formulated and approved.

So, I do not even know what reply the mediators will give to our [words indistinct] we accept direct talks because we have worked all this time to build the foundations for direct talks between us and the leaders of the so-called Renamo movement. Therefore, that claim of (?direct talks) on 5 February is news to me [words indistinct].

[Da Graca] Mr President, could you please discuss the proposal for revising the Constitution within the context of peace in Mozambique?

[Chissano] I would like to (?say) our Constitution was drawn up in 1975, at the time of our independence, and therefore when we still lacked direct experience and training. Of course, we had gained some experience in the liberated areas and from contacts with independent countries, but (?we were) rather inexperienced.

As you will probably remember, we began to see the need to make certain changes to the Constitution in 1978 and, later, in 1980. We then created the posts of People's Assembly chairman and prime minister because they had become necessary. This led to a decentralization of functions, at least. In 1984, we began reflecting on what to do and we deepened the process in 1985 [words indistinct] the first revision.

The proposed debates began and therefore, all that [words indistinct] certain proposals for talks with Renamo. We stopped debating because [words indistinct] there were also reforms within the party which thereby demonstrated the need to revise the Constitution. These are the fundamental principles for [word indistinct] revising the Constitution. This is (?connected) with the (?revolution) of our society and the need for our people to gain a greater insight into democracy. As you know, our country is still only learning what democracy means. Our country was born from the ruins of [words indistinct] and colonialism. Therefore, there is a new climate and a new perception.

Well, frankly speaking, let me say that even today in our country the government has the task of mobilizing the people to develop interest in discussing the Constitution, which is their law. If it is true that it was done in bad

faith, we could revise the Constitution and impose it on the people [words indistinct]. However, we are demonstrating that the people have this right to express themselves [words indistinct] on the Constitution which, as a matter of fact, is their law; and this revision enables them to be truly sovereign. It does not matter if they are illiterate [words indistinct]. We think [words indistinct]. Accordingly, this is the principal context on which this constitutional revision is based. Now, does it have anything to do with the negotiations? [words indistinct] I can say indirectly yes. You must recall that this idea of revising the Constitution [words indistinct].

Now, as I have pointed out, we have on various occasions—indirectly through emissaries—asked the Renamo leaders what is it that they wanted. What was the objective of [words indistinct], whether what they wanted was exactly what we wanted. [Words indistinct] there is no problem. Therefore, you do not need to [words indistinct] we have already developed our ideas, and I believe that they will come closer to these ideas because they fulfill what they wanted. [Words indistinct] some clauses of the Constitution. For us [words indistinct] some clauses of the Constitution to change. We have many clauses of the Constitution to change [words indistinct] if some of these clauses [words indistinct].

We said [words indistinct]. To make changes in the Constitution was not a problem as far as we were concerned, inasmuch as we were equally not satisfied with the Constitution that we had drafted. [Words indistinct] reflection, growth, [words indistinct]. We asked emissaries to ask them. However they said no, we do not want [words indistinct] negotiating table [words indistinct] in this way, I can say that [words indistinct] to bring about a greater understanding of what the People's Republic of Mozambique and even the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party desire [words indistinct], and to contribute more ideas. There will be more ideas coming from the right and the left, and we want to ensure that our Constitution is not purely and simply a constitution that [words indistinct]. It would (?not) be the first time that a country would have free and democratic elections [words indistinct] in a one-party system. In Tanzania, Zambia, and so on, there are elections. There are times when these elections have two, three, or four candidates for parliamentary seats or for the presidency of the Republic. At the same time, there is also our party. Accordingly, the existence of the party [words indistinct] does not mean that there cannot be [words indistinct].

In these countries, [words indistinct] people belonging to the same party. Likewise, it would not be the first time for a country to have independent candidates, independent candidates that do not belong to the party. They can be independent candidates even if they do not want to belong to the party. However, this (?has been) the result of our congress which opened the doors [words indistinct] it broadened the possibilities for people to either belong to our party [words indistinct] related with discipline.

There are people who do not like party discipline and who decide not to belong to a party but who are not against the party. They may even be good people. The party can make use of them or they can also cooperate with the party. I know many people like that. Not long ago, here on board this plane, I spoke with many people who are not party members. However, I have no doubt in my mind that they are great supporters of our party. They could even give their life to defend our party, the Frelimo Party. However, they do not want, perhaps, to subject themselves to party discipline [words indistinct] party.

I work with some of them. I worked with some people like that. Even you may have worked with some of these people. I do not dare ask if the people who are interviewing me here today are party members, but I know that few would be against the party. Accordingly, these people can become candidates for the presidency of the Republic. Why not? They can even have [words indistinct]. Why not? Accordingly, [words indistinct] mechanisms for the participation of candidates can be drafted [words indistinct] I do not see any problem, particularly in our (?country). It can work.

[Da Graca] Thank you very much, Mr President. [end recording]

Namibia

Joint Commission With South Africa, Angola Meets

MB2401195390 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 24 Jan 90

[Text] The subcommittee of the joint commission of South Africa, Angola, and Cuba met this afternoon at the South African Interests Section in Windhoek. Representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, and UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] have observer status at sessions of the joint commission.

Our political news staff reports that border violations, which have occurred regularly over the past few weeks, as well as the controversial bomb attack near Bangani in northern Namibia were probably due to be discussed at this afternoon's meeting.

Meeting Ends; No Statement Issued

MB2501091490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0853 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Windhoek Jan 25 SAPA—The joint commission sub-committee meeting between South Africa, Cuba and Angola ended late on Wednesday [24 January] night in Windhoek.

Chief spokesman for the office of the administrator-general, Mr Gerhard Roux, said on Thursday no statement would be issued on the meeting.

The joint commission was formed in December 1988 to oversee regional peace accords in south-western Africa. The United States and Soviet Union attend as observers.

Earlier reports said increased lawlessness in northern Namibia by People crossing into the country from Angola and a bomb reportedly dropped from an aircraft near Bagani in Caprivi this month were expected to be on the agenda.

Nujoma Returns, Discusses Luanda, Lusaka Talks

*MB2301213990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1059 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 23 SAPA—The leader of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and Namibian president-in-waiting, Sam Nujoma, on Wednesday [24 January] [as received] said delegations of the Angolan and Namibian departments of water affairs would hold discussions within the next week or two on the supply of water from the Calueque scheme on the Kavango river in southern Angola to drought-stricken areas in northern Namibia.

Mr Nujoma told SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news shortly after his return from Luanda and Lusaka his meeting with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had also paved the way for talks between the two countries on future trade relations.

Referring to the Angolan civil war, Mr Nujoma said Namibia would be prepared to mediate between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [Nation Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels.

He said the violation of the Namibian border by "bandits" operating from Angola was also discussed and the general feeling was that the joint commission between South Africa [SA], Cuba and Angola, with the United States and Soviet Union as observers, was capable of taking care of the matter.

Mr Nujoma also met leaders of the Frontline States and African National Congress [ANC] Leader Walter Sisulu during his trip to Lusaka.

He said in view of the current positive atmosphere of negotiations between the ANC and the SA Government, a future SWAPO government would not allow ANC bases in Namibia.

According to Mr Nujoma, Namibia would rather play a role in peace talks between the parties, should it become necessary.

Brazil To Open Embassy After Independence

*MB2201203890 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 22 Jan 90*

[Text] Brazil will establish a permanent office in Windhoek at the end of February.

Brazilian mission head (Luis Gomes) told the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation that the Bismarck Street office will provide ambassadorial services after Namibia's independence.

(Gomes) said his country will be able to provide manpower training to Namibian students, as well as industrial and agricultural expertise.

Zimbabwe

ZANU-PF Politburo Session Ends 24 Jan

*MB2401222990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1940 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare Jan 24 SAPA—The first ordinary session of the ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front)] Politburo, which began on Tuesday [23 January], ended in Harare on Wednesday with the adoption of the agenda for the forthcoming Central Committee meeting.

This was said by Party Secretary for Administration Mr Didymus Mutasa on Wednesday afternoon.

He told ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency, that the 1-1/2 day session, chaired by party first secretary and president, Mr Robert Mugabe, at State House, was held in a "serious and warm atmosphere".

"On the agenda were three things, namely the general elections, the provincial (party) by-elections and, of course, plans for the year in relation to party activities," he said.

He said there were useful departmental plans made during the Politburo meeting and these would be presented to the Central Committee for approval.

The Central Committee is due to meet in Harare on Friday and Saturday.

"We are really looking at a very serious year, which also sets out a serious beginning for our work, as we move into this coming decade and we intend to give the united party a new look," Mr Mutasa said.

Earlier on Wednesday Vice-President Mr Simon Muzenda said the Politburo was mapping out its strategy for the forthcoming general election, at its meeting in Harare.

He added that the Central Committee might come up with a date for the general election at its meeting at the end of the week.

President Mugabe last week indicated the general election would be held in about two months' time. The Politburo meeting was the first ordinary meeting of the 22-member body, since it was appointed on December 22 from among the new members of the Central Committee, at the first congress of the reconstituted party, made up of the old ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union (Patriotic Front)].

Liberia

Army, Rebel Fighting Reported in Nimba County

AB2401134490 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT
24 Jan 90

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 24 (AFP)—Fighting broke out Tuesday in Kahnple in northeastern Liberia between government troops and rebels who launched a bid a month ago to unseat President Samuel Doe, the DAILY OBSERVER reported here Wednesday. Nimba County Assistant Superintendent for Development Samuel Bajibo told the paper that fighting started when three Army officers riding a pick-up truck in the area were fired on by rebels. There were no casualties. Sources here said the incident, which was reported to security officers in Sanniquellie, the county capital, took place at a time when civilians were returning to Kahnple.

Two weeks ago local officials had assured civilians who fled the fighting that they could return to their villages.

Mr. Bajibo also said the towns of Bewala and Yuoepa were attacked by anti-government forces on January 14 during which his house and that of acting county superintendent Jackson Paye were burned. He said some people were killed in the attacks but did not give a precise toll.

Several villages between Ganta and Sanniquellie have reportedly been abandoned as residents fled into the bush or neighbouring Ivory Coast or Guinea following the renewed fighting, the paper said.

Authorities here have not commented on the report, but a team of government newsmen left here Tuesday to visit several towns allegedly damaged by rebels. They are expected to broadcast footage from their three-day trip to the region on national television.

Meanwhile, Mr. Doe has appointed Ansumana Kromah as internal affairs minister, replacing Edward Sackor who was sacked January 2 for giving the president "misleading information" on dissident activities in the region. Nimba County's Col. Paye has also been serving as acting internal affairs minister. Mr. Kromah, whose appointment must be approved by the Senate, is also a Nimba County native who returned recently from the United States where he earned a masters degree in justice.

Rebel Charles Taylor Said in Ivory Coast

AB2401141690 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT
24 Jan 90

[Text] Abidjan, Jan 24 (AFP)—Fighting in northeastern Liberia seemed set to become a drawn-out guerrilla war Wednesday with no clear winner as refugees continued to arrive in neighboring Ivory Coast and Guinea. Informed sources here said.

Relief workers say shots are still heard every day near the border with Ivory Coast, where as of Wednesday, officials said 55,000 Liberians have taken refuge since rebels launched their coup bid against President Samuel Doe on December 24.

An estimated 12,000 others, mainly women and children, have fled north from Liberia's Nimba County into Guinea.

Informed sources said there are about 50 plain-clothed rebels in small groups who ambush military supply trucks and attack border posts, disappearing quickly into the dense forest.

A Liberian newspaper Wednesday reported one such attack Tuesday in the Kahnple region, where villages had been told two weeks ago it was safe to return home, but said there had been no casualties from the shooting.

Through guerilla tactics, anti-government forces have managed to capture sizeable arms caches to fight soldiers loyal to Mr. Doe, who has just made Nimba County native Ansumana Kromah his internal affairs minister in place of Edward Sackor, dismissed on January 2.

Eyewitnesses at the border told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that rebels initially crossed from Ivory Coast without arms and attacked the village of Butuo on December 24 with cutlasses and knives.

The dissidents are apparently being led by Charles Taylor, former head of a Liberian Government agency who fled to the United States in 1984. He faces charges in Liberia of embezzling some 900,000 dollars.

Sources said Mr. Taylor, who has called journalists several times from an unknown African country in recent weeks, arrived here in the Ivorian Capital this week.

Liberian officials have claimed that rebels conscripted many young men of Nimba County's Mano and Gio tribes into their forces.

There have also been reports of inter-tribal killing between the rebels, who come mainly from the Gio tribe, and government troops from Mr. Doe's Krahn people, in which unarmed villages have been massacred.

No one knows the exact whereabouts of the rebels. People who came across the border in recent days say the rebels have launched new attacks further south, but authorities in Monrovia have denied the reports.

President Doe expressed concern Tuesday over alleged troop harassment of civilians in a first official statement lending credence to eyewitness reports that soldiers, as well as rebels, had killed innocent people.

From first Liberian Government estimates, more than 200 people have died in the fighting, whereas independent sources in Monrovia put the death toll at 500.

Diplomats and other informed sources say the conflict could drag on for months as rebels attack targets close to the border and soldiers pursue "mopping up" operations to flush out the remaining rebels.

The sources said that unlike a 1985 coup attempt led by Nimba County native Thomas Quiwonkpa during which between 500 and 1,500 people died before troops put down the bid, neither side will win outright.

They said the Army may not be able to dislodge its slippery opponents. The rebels, whose initial two-pronged attack plan was foiled when several of their number were captured in Monrovia last month, will have no triumphant march into the capital.

Meanwhile, international aid organizations and western embassies have pledged about a million dollars to feed and care for the thousands of refugees following the Ivorian Government's official appeal for help on Thursday, [18 January].

Many refugees have been vaccinated for measles and yellow fever, but badly needed foodstuffs being organized by the Red Cross are still on the way.

Fire Reported at Mission in Washington

*AB2401115590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Reports, reaching this news desk yesterday spoke of a fire outbreak in the Liberian Embassy in Washington D.C., the United States of America. A dispatch from the Liberian Information Center, in Washington D.C., said the fire started Monday [22 January] at 11 o'clock in the evening, eastern time, which is 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, Liberian time. The cause of the fire has not been established. The Washington D.C. Fire Service is still investigating, but reports say the fire was extensive and destroyed several official documents and equipment.

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